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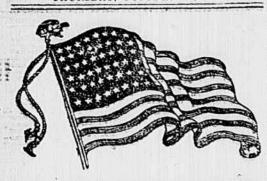
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.



Official and final returns from the draft registration on September 12 show that nearly 13,000.000 Americans enrolled for service with the colors. That makes more than 23,000,000 who have registered under the selective system. With those figures in front of it there is little wonder that Germany has a sudden craving for peace.

English newspapers suggest that exile will be the proper punishment for the Kaiser and Von Tirpitz, "death being too good for them." This is in accord with the sentence declared by divine justice against the first of all murderers: "And now art thou cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand. A fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth. . . . And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him."

When the German people make up their mind that they want peace more than they want a continuation of Hohenzollern rule, they will do well to turn to Prince Lichnowsky and Maximilian Harden for advice and leadership in establishing such a government as the allies will treat with for a just peace. These two have defied all attempts of the German authorities to prevent them from expressing their thoughts regarding the crimipal course of the government throughout the war, and their leadership would be worth while in the new movement that must soon be precipitated.

The little grand duchy of Luxemburg, which Germany invaded and has occupied since the war, has sent a note to President Wilson appealing to him to protect its rights in the reckoning that soon is to be had with Germany. Luxemburg, in its helplessness. has been subjected to all kinds of outrages by the criminal power that has held it by the throat throughout its forced occupation. Among these autrages is the use of force to contract a marriage between an innocent young Luxemburg princess and a brute of 4 German with a title. No doubt when Luxemburg is free to speak what it has suffered. there will be an appalling list of crimes of which the outside world has heard nothing for which Germany will have to atone.

War has so changed the news perspective that what would have been a horrifying and sensational newspaper story a few brief years ago now receives scarcely more than a passing thought as a routine bit of the day's telegraphic report. That, however, does not mean that there is any less horror and suffering attached to such a catastrophe as has befallen the Moose Lake district of Minnesota, where more than a score of towns have been burned, 1,000 lives lost and a vast territory laid in waste by forest fires. But in these days, when the world is in the remaking and thousands of lives are being snuffed out daily before the guns, the human mind fails to turn in proper sorrow and sympathy even to such a lamentable domestic tragedy as this.

Germany's carnival of destruction in the territory it is evacuating gives the lie to pacifist utterances in Berlin. The torch, the bomb and the ax are its favorite weapons, and its deliberate wantonness never before has been equaled, even among the most savage hordes. But it will pay. It must pay. For every atrocious deed done now, there are cities in the Rhine Valley which will crumple under the heel of reprisal, and that valley is coming nearer every hour to the fateful day when it will be taken under the guns of vengeance. Even this knowledge, which is causing panic in Germany, serves not to deter the ficeing vandals, who, in the face of defeat, seem determined to make their work of ruin complete. Let there be no peace or talk of peace so long as one of their crimes against civilization is unavenged.

Generally there is a period of business depression which begins about five or six years after the war and covers a number of lean years, However, indications point to great prosperity in this country for many decades following the coming of peace, for conditions are essentially different now from what they were in other days of our country's war history. During this conflict the United States has made every effort to repress unessential industries and to restrain the activities of those which have been classed as less

allowed to do so. For the rebuilding of a over to the allies. Rather than see its mighty wrecked world the demand for both raw and manufactured materials will be unlimited, and the returning troops will furnish all needed man power for the operation of industries. Army trucks will be brought back, and, by supplementing the railroads and waterways, will make transportation easy and convenient. Thousands of airplanes will be used for civilian instead of military purposes. The many inventions and discoveries of the war will find a place in the channels of peace. Altogether the outlook is not bad.

Importance of Naval Attacks

A LLIED fleets in the Adriatic and in the North Sea are contributing effectively to the strangling of the central powers. They are robbing the enemy of strategic bases, they are destroying German and Austrian men-of-war, they are hampering the work of the Teuton armies and are further safeguarding the lines of communication, not only between Europe and America, but between Italy and Macedonia and between England and Belgium.

The importance of the recent naval operations should not be weighed lightly. The smashing of Durazzo, for example, has made Albania absolutely untenable by the Austrian armies operating there. Already the enemy forces which had been operating on the southern shores of Albania had been compelled to withdraw when the defection of Bulgaria left their flank exposed, and the fall of Durazzo, the base of Austrian supplies and the menace to the allied lines of communication in the Adriatic, means the complete evacuation of both Albania and Montenegro. Also it means the free passage of allied transport for further assaults upon Austria on the Danube frontier.

There seems to be an excellent chance of the Macedonian army cutting off the retreating Austrians entirely. They must retire through the almost impassable Albanian Mountains. They cannot now send any great bodies of men home by way of the sea. They have only one miserable little railroad in their rear, and with the Serbians free to move with all possible haste, it is not at all unlikely that the Serbs will intercept the Austrians and achieve a victory which will stun the government at Vienna.

The naval operations in the Adriatic have a counterpart in the successful co-operation of the allied fleet with the British and Belgian armies in Belgium. These fleets have been bombarding the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, as well as the German lines of communication back of their hard-pressed armies. Already submaripe operations in the channel have been rendered so difficult as to be well-nigh impossible, and if the steady advance of the forces on shore compel the abandonment of the Belgian ports by Germany, Great Britain will be in a position to strike with great effect through Belgium.

At the present time it is necessary for the British to move their men and their materials to French ports on the lower channel. From these ports the whole transport must then move by railway to the front. This route is not only long, but, with German submarines operating from Ostend and Zeebrugge, it has been dangerous. To protect it, a large part of the British fleet has been necessary. Double lanes of patrols have been maintained across the Strait of Dover. But with this menace minimized and with the line of communications shortened by direct transport from the English coast to that of Belgium, the British forces will be far more effective in the field than they have been in the past.

All these advantages have been made possible by the gallantry and efficient service of the allied navies, and the successes which they have achieved entitle them to the widest praise of all the governments concerned.

Driving Him Back

THE enemy's troops are being driven to their own frontier, and they are being assaulted every hour of the day and night as they proceed. With favorable weather conditions to aid him, Marshal Foch will have reclaimed all of France and perhaps all of Belgium from the German invader before another month passes. Of this there is as much certainty as there can be of anything

Since the President's first note to Prince Max was dispatched, the furious allies have forced their way through Cambria, through Le Cateau, and are moving irresistibly toward the German border. The Americans and French have closed in upon the Argonne forest and are now pushing their way along the Meuse.

In such warfare as now must be engaged in the German armies will feel their weakness in men more than at any time since they have been on the defensive. As long as they were lodged behind elaborate earthworksand the Hindenburg line was probably the most consummate defense system ever occupied by an army-Marshal Foch's superiority in man power could not be exerted to the fullest measure. He had to pay heavily for his gains. He had to move slowly. He had to give as well as take, and many observers here and abroad were fearful that it would be impossible to throw the enemy army back before winter would come to hamper

allied operations. But Foch has repeated Grant's tactics before Richmond. He has continued to hammer hour by hour, relentlessly and inexorably. The result speaks for itself. The enemy resistance has been broken, just as was Lee's, when human beings could stand the pressure no longer, and it is now to be expected that the German retreat will be continued until the frontier defenses are reached. There are few lines which Ludendorff can resort to short of the border which might afford even a measure of protection against the savage attacks of the allies.

So far as peace is concerned, it is infinitely more important that the German army should be driven to its own line than that it should be withdrawn voluntarily, for then Germany will be more in the humor to accept the terms that will be laid down.

Will Germany deliberately commit naval suicide? There is reason to believe that it is mustering up the courage of its despair for the great adventure, and ere long will hurl itself into the eager jaws of the allied sea forces. This bolief is held by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, now in this country, and other naval authorities, and they are bending every effort in preparation for this Armageddon of the sea, esseptial. As these enterprises are now held Germany, its land forces in flight, is facing in least, it is but natural that they will spring unconditional surrender. When that hour forward with redoubled effort when they are ' comes it knows that it must turn its fleet

armada taken from it intact, it will send it forth against the enemy. Berlin hopes, of course, for some turn in the tide of fortune, that has set in so strongly against it, which might bring at least a measure of victory and a ray of hope, but deep down in its heart it knows that it will be committing suicide. and that the time has come for ringing down the curtain on the bloody world drama that it has staged.

Columbus.

In fourteen hundred ninety-two, 'Twas then Columbus started From Palos on the coast of Spain. To the westward he departed.

The wise ones laughed at him in scorn, But Christopher was wiser.

He said, "In me you surely see The man who'll can the Kaiser."

He sailed away that summer's day. His good friend Isabella Had pawned her gems because she thought

That Chris was quite a feller. His enemies all saw him off, Could anything be sweeter? They said, "When you drop off the earth

Give our best to St. Peter.' He sailed along for quite a spell Just seeking unborn nations. In his care was the happiness Of future generations.

His crews indulged in mutinies, The wind, it blew quite windy, And it was up to him to find An antidote for Hindy.

Then he struck land, a strip of sand, And when his boats had grounded, Twas then the first note of the knell Of frightfulness was sounded. He wrote down his discoveries So all the world could read 'um But the real thing he discovered was

The fighting germ of Freedom. "Have I the very latest form of Spanish influenza, doctor?" inquired the social climber, anxiously. "Yes, indeed, madam," replied the "You sneeze exactly like Mrs. Van Astorbile."

Certain things happen to make us believe that the much-touted man power is more or less of a myth, after all. The other day a Brooklyn man had his wife summoned because she had twice thrown him down stairs, struck him with a garden rake, broken a \$12 vase over his head and locked him out at night.

The wrong man was executed for the assassiaction of Ambassador von Eichhorn in Russia. but the Hun government has gravely announced that it will allow the sentence to stand.

It is almost impossible for the ordinary man to insult the Sultan of Turkey. He has been insulted by experts.

We don't like to appear skeptical at all, but we are not fully convinced of the truth of the claim of an upstate farmer that he has grown a cabbage "three feet and six inches in diameter and four feet and six inches in cireminference." Quick, Watson, the mathematics.

Hooverizing the Lauguage.

"Nontheless" as one word is an excellent example of war economy in space, and its appearance in our daily paper should be welcomed by all who deplore unnecessary expenditure. While we have such forms as "nevertheless" and "notwithstanding," regard for consistency justifies its usc. "Allthemore" should follow suit, and perhaps we may also hope to see "inthecircumstances," "bythebye," conditions" and why not "whatthedeuce"? Thus will more room be found in the paper to supply mental pabulum for the voracjous reader .--From the Dear Old London Chroniele.

This sounds like the recipe for a new jazz dance, but it is only a society item from the Brodhead (Wis.) Register: "Miss Charlotte Waddie expects to leave soon for Twist, Wash., to teach school."

How to Pronounce Our Home Names. Our personal lexicographer informs us that

the following are correct: Cincinnati, Zann-zann-ah-tee. Chicago, Chick-ar-go. New York, N'Yawk,

Los Angeles, Lozahn-glaise. Omaha, O'Mar-har, Detroit, Day-twa.

Canary birds have gone up from \$2 to \$5. Sure! You guessed it. "On account of the war."

Health Talks by Dr. Wm. Brady The Wild Corysa. (Copyright, 1918 by National Newsparer Service

Visiting the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City recently on a quest for data concerning armor I made a thorough survey of the building and found only one or two mouse where the conditions seemed at all appropriate for maintaining specimens of the Wild Coryza. The first place was in the Egyptian miniminy hall. There is was comparatively sunless, and the air vas confined to what I brought in with me from Central Park. The second place was in the number room, where the only air I could recognize was the national air But I saw no specimens of the wild coryza in these places. On the contrary the animals were running loose about the place. For instance, a gentleman in one gallery was copying The Storm. He looked so well made up that I hung round a while expecting to see the camera man and disector and heroine grive to finish the set. But no, it turned out that the man was hinself, which made him doubly interesting. An ariist with a loose flowing black bow tie, a fluffy blouge, smock, long unkempt hair and everything, all in real life.

BY JAMES F. MINOR.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead, As never to himself have said; "My own, my dear, my native land!"

Your country, the same for which Washington and Lafayette fought, calls on you again for service—upon each according to his ability and according to his means to respond.

and Lafayette fought, calls on you again for service—upon each according to his means to respond.

The flag which waved over united America in the first three 'wars with foreign foes, again waves over a reunited country.

The principles of freedom and self-government, of self-determination and resistance to foreign interference and aggression, for which Washington and his armies fought, and for which Lee and Jackson and their incomparable followers contended for four long years, are now everywhere recognized and proclaimed among us, by our great President, as the principles to govern all nations and peoples for the future in their relations with one another.

That flag is ours; this country is ours, and we stand as the champions of those principles in behalf of oppressed and bleeding Belgium, and those in like case with her under the cruei heel of the modern European harbarians. Huns they made themselves, Huns they shall be! They gloried in a name that shall crush them with its weight of reproach.

Shall we not maintain what is our own, and shall we not give to the limit of our ability all that our country shall ask of us in such a cause? Yes, whether it be our service, our lives, our sons—or nothing but our money!

We cannot all fight, but we can all give; we can all lend our money, and give our support in every other way. We are not asked to give much, only to lend on good security and at good interest. The war taxes are all that the government asks us to give outright, and it says we must give them. The Red Cross asks us to give, and to them all we must respond as liberally as we are able, for the need is great, and they all help indifferently to win the war. But the government in the call to buy bonds only asks us to lend!

Shall we fall to measure up to what is expected of us in this, perhaps the last call? No, ten thousand times, no! And though it may inconvenience us to take more, unless to do so interferes with the performance of our duty to some call equally as obligatory!

Remember, much of this money

who slackens the effort to do his duty in any line now is—a slact.or!

Let us not incur the reproach of that word; let us redouble our efforts; let us buy bonds—and yet more bonds!

News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 17, 1868.)

The assembling of the great commercial con-The assembling of the great commercial convention in Norfolk yesterday, in which Richmond has a large and influential delegation, created no little excitement in tiat city. Norfolk was crowded to overflowing with delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Colonel George Bolling, of Petersburg, was elected president of the convention. General Mahone submitted the elaborate report from the committee of the "Bristol Direct Trade" convention, which was referred to a special committee of this convention composed of seven from each State represented. The Virginians on the committee are E. W. Hubbard, William D. Reynolds, John B. Baldwin, A. S. Buford, M. W. Hughes, R. H. Glass and C. L. Carrington. This committee will consider and report to-day, perhaps, on the great question of direct steamship lines from Europe to Virginia ports. The visitors to Norfolk had a great time last night. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and there were fixeworks and martial music galore.

The City Railway Company has been called before the authorities of a colour of the city was property.

The City Railway Company has been called before the authorities for allowing a part of the track in Rocketts to remain in a dangerous condition. General Brown, of the Freedman's Bureau, has returned to Richmond from Washington, where he went to get instructions as to how to proceed with bureau affairs under the changed

order of things. To-morrow will be observed by the colored churches of Richmond, Manchester and Petersburg as a "day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God for a blessing on this our unsettled condition as a people and country." All their churches will be opened.

churches will be opened.

It is now definitely settled that the Alexandria Journal, the radical organ of the State, will be removed to this city with the view of supplanting the New Nation (Hunnicutt's own). The office of the newspaper will be on Main Street, opposite the post-office. It will remain in charge of the present editorial management. One hundred and twenty students from the University of Virginia will be down to-morrow to see the opera on the occasion of Mrs. Bernard's benefit.

The latest returns show that the Republicans elected all of their straight tickets in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. Married: At St. James' Church in this city on the 5th instant by Rov. Dr. William Norwood, Robert H. Temple, of Missouri, to Miss Lucy A. Crouch, of this city.

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS

National Problems Discussed for Readers of The Times-Dispatch by Authoritative Writers—A Daily Editorial Feature.

NO TORCH BUT LIBERTY'S FOR AMERICANS. BY ALFRED B. WILLIAMS.

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Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer an requests.

A Noble Victim of an Irnoble Crase.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch, the Baltimore News and other papers of unquestioned standing, show that the admiration for a truly great the heart of the recently acted, in the matter of this nation during the present tremendous war, do not unpleasant fact that he recently acted, in the matter of woman suffrage, in a way much at variance with what all would be under different way. Counsel of women is what all way much at variance with what all way assertions so questionable, praesoning as with a way much at variance with what all way assertions so questionable, praesoning as with a way much at variance with what all way and still is unique. Marvelously well have repeated the performance as Woodrow Wilson was accompanied by assertions with a manifal way with a way much at the present remains the manifal way with a way wit

The President declared that "no dis-The President declared that "no disputable principle" was involved in what he sought. Yet he was trying to shift the political and social center of gravity, merely because a contentious minoricy of our sisters erroneously fancy themselves to be unjustly treated. That looks very "disputable" indeed.

indeed.

The "right" to cast a ballot is not a moral or natural right of anybody's. It is simply part of the machinery created by legislatures for the purpose

Information Bureau

inquiries recording nimest any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are nawered offectly by personal letter n self-addressed, stamped envelope in required, Address The Times. Dispatch tailsymmitted flurests, inchanged vs.

Sallor's Snug Harbor. Reader, Accomac.—A sailor is eligible for admittance to the Snug Harbor when he is incapacitated for further service on the water. It is not altogether dependent on his age. He must have been a seafaring man for at least ten years if an alien and for five years if an American citizen.

The Italian Battlefront.

The Italian Battlefront.

Reader, Eastville—After the recent fighting died down in the Italian theater the battle front crossed the international boundary, the Alps, at Posina and extended into Italian territory along the general line of the Plave River to Grisolera, near the mouth of the Plave in the Gulf of Venice. There have been some modifications since then.

W. B., Danville.—You may be assigned to the navy, if you are in the draft, if your local board permits it. It would be best to consult your local board first. Some draft men are being examined as recruits for the navy, an itheir release from the draft is obtained through the Navy Department after they are found physically and otherwise acceptable to the navy, Your best course, however, is to put your case squarely up to the local draft board. board.

First Suffrage Utterances,
Mrs. N. E. T., Petersburg.—One of
the first references to the enfranchisement of woman is to be found in Henry
Fielding's newspaper, Champion, in
1740. In an imaginary report of a suffrage meeting, the writer, who may
have been Fielding himself, sets out
the arguments of an eloquent Lady Belinda, who. after bewalling the fact
that "a cobbler is represented in the
Legislature, but a duchess is not."
moves a resolution in favor of a parliament of women to make the laws affecting the sex and to guard its rights
and privileges against "the he-part of
creation." The meeting adjourned
without carrying the resolution hecause "all the ladies spake togethur."

Captain David Gray, author of "The Boomerang," is working in the liasion corps on the western front under General Mangin, and has been since the beginning of the last offensive,

beginning of the last offensive,

"Present Day Warfare," by Captain
Jacques Kouvier, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. In
making plain the intricacles of warfare
to-day to the lay mind, the author has
been very successful. In explaining
how an army trains and fights, the
author treats the subject in a separate
chapter given to each title-head, including: The Offensive Battle: Machine
Guns and Automatic Rifles; Hand and
Rifle Grenades, the One-Pounder Gun,
Trench Mortars, Bayonets and Tranch
Knives; The Artillery; Lipsion, Aviation
Cavalry, Sanitary Service, Transportation, Food Supply, Life in the Trenches,
Constance and Julian Grande, the cotion, Food Supply, Life in the Trenches,
Constance and Julian Grande, the cotranslators of G. F. Nicolai's "The Biology of War," which will shortly be
published by the Century Company, reported that there was not a single
well-known publisher either in Great
Britain or in the United States who
did not cable or write to the original
Swiss publisher. Orell Fussli, of Zurich, when the book was issued asking
whether the copyright was still available. They add that the translation
of the work required exceptional care,
inasmuch as, having been written, like
"Pilgrim's Progress," in prison, the
references did not always prove correct and not infrequently required recrect and not infrequently required rec-

The Rivers of France.
The rivers of France are ten score and The rivers of France are too twain,
twain,
But five are the names that we know.
The Marne, the Vesle, the Ourcq and
the Aisne
And the Somme of the swampy flow.

The rivers of France, from source to sea,
Are nourished by many a rill,
But these five, if ever a drought there

The fountains of sorrow would fill. The rivers of France shine silvery white,

white,

But the waters of five are red

With the richest blood, in the fiercest

for Freedom, that ever was shed. The rivers of France sing soft as they run,
But five have a song of their own,
That hymns the fall of the arrogent And the proud cast down from his

The rivers of France, all quietly taken To sleep in the house of their birth, But the carnadined wave of five shall break On the uttermost strands of earth.

Pro rivers of France, see their names On a banner of crimson and gold.

And the glory of those who fashioned Shall nevermore cease to be told.

—H. J. M., in the London Times.

The second of th